MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873.

Amusements To-Day. Booth's Theatre-The Ticket of Leave Man. Rowery Theatre-The Triest of Leave Man.
Rowery Theatre-Chiefe
Brigant's Opera House—Twenty-third street.
Bally's New Fifth Av. Theatre-Alux.
Brand Opera House—Cataract of the Ganges.
While's Garden—Leo and Letes. Ptelnway Hall-Lecture. Dt. James Theatre-San Francisco Minetre tre Comique-The Majiltons, &c. Fony Pastor's Opera House - A Night at a Free and Easy. Union Square Theatre - One Hundred Years Old. Wallack's-David Garrick. Mood's Museum-Sam, Matinee.

The regular Daily circulation of THE SUN for the last week, ending Feb. 8, was as fol-106.733

...103,955 Thursday ...104,282 Friday ...105,880 Saturday

Jolly average

Increasing the President's Salary.

A bill to double the President's salary, so that he will have \$50,000 a year instead of 125,000, has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

The Republicans in the two Houses of Congress can pass this bill if they choose; they are strong enough to do anything they like ; but if any of them think that the people will approve it, and that it will strengthen the tottering prestige of their party, let them reflect for a moment on what would have been the effect of such a measure if they had incorporated it in their platform and made it one of the ismes of the recent Presidential election.

Would they have dared to try that issue before the people in the great contest of 1872? If yes, why didn't they try it? If ne, do they suppose it will be prudent to

Colfax's Case.

Among the wreeks of reputation left by the Credit Mobilier cyclone, none is more sad and shocking than that of Vice-President Colfax. Though known by those who have been intimate with his political career to be an imposture, and by others closer in the confidence of his personal character to be intensely selfish, heartless and ungrateful, still he was not regarded by either as capable of the infamy to which he has recently descended.

Mr. Colfax is a man of no breadth of thought, no outlook in the statesmanlike sense, of limited education and culture, and destitute of any originality. Prudent, laborious, self-seeking, temperate by calculation, and assuming virtues which he had not, he secured a seat in Congress, and during fourteen years in the House of Representatives never originated a measure or an idea. Without the force to compete with real talent, he was discreet enough to play a humble part, and to substitute plausibility for merit. Hence in the contentions of superior and leading minds he became the second choice of rivals who sacrificed no pride or position in yielding the palm they could not grasp to one who had not contested for any honor. It was by such means and by assiduous attention to the press that he won the Speakership from more deserving men.

His elevation to the Vice-Presidency was gained by similar arts. There is no example in our history of such successful mediocrity in which hypocrisy has played so conspicuous a part. The times were fitted for that sort of experiment. War had bred license, encouraged corruption, and demoralized public life. Here was a comparatively young man, who seemed to stand apart from prevailing vices, who lectured, prayed, and exhorted. No der he attracted confidence. that some men, who are ignorant of the facts or prefer not to know them, still do net yield up their trust, or rather refuse to break the charm of a past faith. Mr. Col-TAX was exactly in the position before the public to have acquired wealth without suspicion, and, sad to say, he profited by the opportunity.

about his connection with the Credit Mobilier. Had he been honest, truthful, or moderately candid, the public judgment toward him would have been lenient. The disposition was one of benevolent feeling, and of kindly desire to overlook even a gross error. But in the desire to keep up an artificial reputation, he has risked and lost all.

The meanest of all lies is a wilful pre varication. Whoever is capable of that fraud will not stop at any other. It is the first step which costs, as the French say. When the Credit Mobilier was first exposed by THE SUN last fall all the implicated members rushed into print, and strove to exceed each other in the degree of denial and denunciation. Mr. Cor. FAX made a careful speech at South Bend, in which he conveyed the impression that the charge against him was wholly fabricated, and that he never had any interest in the job. It is true that the word "gave," which he employed on that occasion, allows a technical mode of re treat from a legal conviction. But therein consists the crime. His language was framed to deceive. It was his first great

lie on that matter. After the committee of investigation was appointed, Mr. Colfax suddenly changed front. He no longer denied the impeachment, but admitted an investment of \$500, which was lost when Mr. OAKES Ames-a millionaire seven times overhad failed! That story stood until AMES repelled the imputation and showed that COLFAX had paid some \$532.48 to buy twenty shares of Mobilier, which at the time were worth four or five thousand dollars. And he produced a check paid by the Sergeant-at-Arms to S. C. for \$1,200, which formed the dividend on that subscription

a few months afterward. " At first COLFAX was stunned by this proof. He could not remember the check. and swore so. But the very next day he swore positively he had never received the check or money, and withdrew from the committee, saying, "I rest my case." AMES, however, was not to be conquered in this way. And as COLFAX had adroitly suggested that his account with the Ser geant-at-Arms showed no such deposit. AMES found he had an account with the First National Bank, and summoned the cashier. Then came the crushing disclosure. Ames's check for \$1,200 was drawn on the 20th of June, 1868; it was paid by the Sergeant-at-Arms on the 21st, and on the 22d Colfax deposited that exact sum in greenbacks, with drafts to a larger

amount, in the First National Bank! The ticket of deposit is in his own handwriting, and the greenbacks furnish moral evidence that they were paid by the Bargeant-at-Arms. In fact the circum-

When stantial proof is overwhelming. this fact came out, Colfax caused a statement to be published by the Associated Press, that he would at once show the \$1,200 had been obtained from another source. Instead of appearing promptly before the committee to establish that important point, he sent a lawyer to throw dust in the eyes of the public by raising a fictitious issue; and he has never pretencied to meet the testimony furnished by the bank.

After nearly a fortnight of delay, Cot-PAR pretends to be waiting for the return of AMES, and seeks to raise confusion by diverting attention from the real point, which is the deposit of \$1,200 in greenbacks verified by his own autograph. Ames has nothing to do with that. It is a question between Colfax and the bank. From whom did he obtain that money if it was not paid by the Sergeant-at-Arms? That is the crucial test, and the effort to get up an issue of veracity with AMES is a con-

temptible dodge which deceives nobody. Mr. Colvax has been industrious in writing letters protesting solemnly that he did not receive the \$1,200. In the Senate chamber, however, he regrets having been so positive, sheds tears, and appeals to the Eternal Tribunal of Justice for his innocence. It is remorse at detection, and not repentance for sin. The case is sad, but instructive. He belongs to a school of shams who have succeeded by cant, by claiming to be more pure than their neighbors, and who have trafficked on the pretended virtues which all Christian men hold sacred. It is time such villainy was exposed, and that the idols should be broken. Down with Colfax and his confederates!

The Future of Philadelphia.

The present condition of Philadelphia has been described as worse in every respect than that which existed in this city before the overthrow of Tween's and CONNOLLY'S Riug. Indeed the notorious facts there fully justify the following prophetic statement of the Press showing what is to be anticipated in the future:

what is to be anticipated in the future:

"In 1883, what was termed the Reign of Crime had become supreme in the city of Philadalphia. It was established in all departments of the municipal government. The people, who had never had much to do with the selection of their rulers now had nothing to do with it, and but one ticket was permitted at the polls. The act of the Englishator requiring every person connected with the city government to hold at lesist three offices had given great satisfaction, as had also the new local Civil Service act excluding from office all persons without practical experience in politics. An ordinance of Councils forbade any contracts for public stores or work excepting with officials or their near relations; thus a member of the Highway Committee could give a contract for gravel or grading to himself or his son-in-law, but would be liable to fine if he gave it to any private citizen. This was called 'Anordinance for the suppression of hypocrisy, and to reconcile the law with the custom. Very stringent laws had been passed obliging every officer to hold the public money for his own benefit a certain length of time before depositing it with the City Treasurer, and the Treasurer was then required to speculate with it in Third street before paying any of the city obligations. The penalties for violating these laws were very severe, and perhaps accounted for the fact that they were faithfully obeyed. The laws abolishing the office of Auditor, prohibiting the regulation of fees, in-reasing salaries, taxing personal property, exempting city officials from taxation, were all very satisfactory, and were justified by the argument that these things had been so long practised that they had become sanctioned by custom and deserved to be formally enacted."

This is a striking picture, but, though by

This is a striking picture, but, though by no means complete, it is not over-colored. So far as it goes it is in perfect accord with the principles of public action laid down on a memorable occasion by a noted Philadelphian, who will be generally recognized as a fair representative of those rascals who govern the unlucky city. We refer, of course, to the following celebrated letter:

"Treasury Department of Pennsylvania, 1 Harrisburg, March 20, 1867, "My Dear Tittan: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend Mr. George G. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help bim in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence.

"Yours, W. H. KEMELE.

"Yours, W. H. this letter may be taken as a profession of faith, control the different departments of the city government and the administration of what is called justice in Philadelphia, the city must continually gravitate toward that fearful depth of demoralization which the Press prophetically describes, and of which the honest and reputable citizens of the place already have

Putting Up the Price.

It has been proved in the investigation respecting the conduct of Senator CALD-WELL of Kansas that when he was elected to the Senate he paid \$15,000 to Gov. CARNEY in consideration of CARNEY's promise that he would retire from the canvass and not endeavor to be elected himself.

affirming that in the recent election of a Senator from Nevada to take the place of the Hon, JAMES NYE, the HON, JOHN P. Jones not only bought the Legislature but bought Nye also, paying him as long ago as August last checks for \$50,000 on the bank of California. "The transaction," says the Tribune, " was then, and is now, as notorious as the heathen Chinese game

o the Legislature of Nevada, after he had been elected as United States Senator, said that "custom has sanctioned the use of money in Senatorial elections. To inveigh against the use of money is simply to deny he inevitable and to incur more than a suspicion of want of candor and intelli-

It is a question, however, whether Jones s not spoiling the business by putting the price of a seat in the Senate beyond the neans of our average American statesmen. t may be easy for Jones to draw checks for \$50,000 to buy off JIM NYE, and to pay in addition \$5,000 or \$10,000 apiece to the members of the Legislature. Jones is doubtless a wealthy man, and knows how to invest his money where it will do most good; but at such rates the Senate would soon become the monopoly of men able to spend fialf a million at a time; and against that sort of thing we protest as hostile to those great principles of equal rights and civil service reform which distinguish the Credit Mobilier party.

Who are the Men? Mayor HAVEMEYER is a sincere and straightforward man, and is wont to speak his mind frankly and without disguise. In his remarks to the Liberal Republican delegates who waited upon him on Friday he declared his opinion that the Republican party has lost character in this State. 'It is led," said the Mayor, "by a coterie who, as I am informed and believe, gamble all night and cheat each other, and hold daily meetings to devise plans whereby they may rob the public. I cannot coalesce with such a party."

This is all clear as far as it goes; but it is

gainbling and cheating leaders. Who are they? Mayor HAVEMEYER should com plete his speech by answering this ques-tion. It is well in general terms to denounce politicians who gamble all night, cheat each other, and devise plans of robbing the public; but it is better to denounce them by name. Otherwise there is danger that the innocent may be confounded with the guilty, and that the publie may suppose Mr. HAVEMEYER to mean to include in the category of gamesters and cheaters some who never gamble and who are perfectly honest in all their individual transactions, and as honest as they know how to be in politics.

Let Mayor HAVEMEYER give the names Who are the Republican leaders who gamble all night and cheat each other, and hold daily meetings to devise plans where by they may rob the public?

tre in Fourteenth street is now nearly com-pleted, so that its opening may be expected at an early day. Apart from the attention which must always be paid to an artist so gifted and ecomplished as Mr. FECHTER, there are in the internal arrangements of this new theatre some novelties of his designing which are of unusual interest and importance. The most remarkable of them is a new mode of lighting the stage. along the front edge of the stage has long been known to be bad. In the first place, by sending up a brilliant light from below, it produces upo the faces of the actors a vicious combination of lights and shadows, putting the features in unnatural relations to each other. This has led to an exaggerated and hateful method of making up the face by the use of colors and cosmetics An artist may have very handsome features, and yet upon the stage, when looked at through a glass, they will be distorted, and, as it were, petrifled from this cause. The lights which thus render a beautiful person ugly are also most painful and injurious to the eyes of the artists, who are obliged to endure their glare and to look through them and over them at the audience. The heat they produce is also exceedingly disagreeable and unwholesome to those who have to act and speak in the midst of it, and who constantly suffer a feverish kind of thirst, often resulting in inflammation of the throat, in consequence. In order to avoid these evils Mr. FECHTER dispenses entirely with foot lights. He proposes to illuminate his stage by lights from the side and overhead, but especially by an arrangement of brilliant lights thrown directly upon the stage from the back part of the sudiorlum, in such a manner that the shadows upor he faces of the artists will fall as in ordinary daylight as nearly as possible. The problem is to produce a light that shall at once be powerful no opportunity of examining the method and apparatus by which Mr. FECHTER attains this end, it is to be hoped that he will be perfectly successful. The subject is one that has been much studied and frequently experimented upon, but hitherto in vain. Mr. FECHTER also proposes to remove the orchestra out of sight of the audience, so that the forms and instruments of the musicians will not be interposed between the spectator and the stage. This is already partially accomplished at BOOTH's Theatre; but Mr. FECHTER aims to carry the reform a great deal further, so that his musicians, while they are heard as perfectly as in an ordinary orchestra. will not be seen at all, the leader only being visible to the public. Another innovation upon which he has spent much time and thought is a new arrangement of the scenery, and especially of its upper portion. Over the stage he has fixed a vast dome, designed to produce upon the benotder the illusion that he is looking at the sky. In the auditorium also he has aimed at once at the greatest elegance and most perfect comfort. ful, while it is as rich and costly in its appointments as the most refined and luxurious boudoir. In this respect, however, he has undertaken no more than others have done before him; but if he has dealt successfully, as we trust he has, with the question of lighting the stage, e has accomplished something which will make his name memorable as long as theatres continue

No traces vet of Mr. THOMAS NAST. The Journal of Civilization of last week gives no token of him. Nothing but a very religious-looking | collected taxes for each quarter, and if there leading article, in which it is stated that Mr. AMES'S "objectwas probably to gratify his fellow members, and to incline them favorably to an enterprise in which be was deeply interested." The picture represents just that kind of a man. But it isn't NAST's. And here's PATTERSON leaving public life with pleasure, and COLFAX going round asking somebody to investigate him, and KELLEY turning over conscience money, and GARFIELD explaining himself into unutterable depths, and all hands in a anddle, and Old Pow swindled out of \$8,000, and HARLAN moaning over the use of money in elections, and PATTERSON buying in, and CALD-WELL over the coals for having bought in, and Brown the repeater pardoned out, and the Old Harry to pay generally, and no NAST. Oh for an

NAST! There's an absurd rumor that he has been appointed Commissioner or something to the Vienna Exposition. That can't be so, for he never would leave the country when such things as these are going on. He would know in a way, and would spurn it with patriotic indignation. No, there's no use talking. NAST must have passed in his checks. But there's an unac

countable delay in the obituary. Mr. STARKWEATHER of Connecticut has introduced a very neat little bill making an appropriation of \$50,000—which in these days is an insignificant sum-for the construction of one or more lighthouses on the principle of the patent floating lighthouse, telegraph, and life-boat station. The appropriation is to be used coast-and that seems entirely unnecessary-the sites to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and one other person, "not holding office, but who is conversant with naval and commercial affairs. The three harbors in which the lighthouses are to be constructed are to be recommended by the Marine Safety Company in the city of New York, and the Marine Safety Company shall furnish the commissioners a model of the proposed lighthouse, with their recommendation of the three harbors, and a full and minute description of the model, with a detailed account of the principles, modus operandi, and all that sort of thing. Immediately upon the selection of the site, the furnishing of the model, and the decision, the appropriation of \$50,000 is to be company shall furnish a bond for the erection of the lighthouse. This seems to be a very neat little speculation. There is no call for a lighthouse of this or any other patent; but Mr. STARKWEATHER has a friend who has a patent lighthouse, and it is a very easy way to try the experiment to get an appropriation of \$50,000 from the Treasury of the United States for that purpose. It saves a great deal of risk.

Some of our contemporaries are severe on poor Effigy SARGENT for saying that there no Spanish literature. The severity is misplaced. SARGENT is not to blame for talking foolishly. He doesn't know any better.

According to an estimate made by Mr REED, President of the California Agricultural Society, it required last year 2,722,222 bushels of wheat, or one-eleventh of the entire crop, to pay for sacks, the expenditure for this purpose being \$2,450,000. These sacks are made of jute, imported from India and worked up in Scotland. Mr. REED thinks that the rich bottom lands, especially in the southern portion of the will produce jute equal in quality and quantity to that of India. There certainly ought to be enterprise enough in California to defective in not giving the names of these I keen that \$2,500,000 in the State.

TREASURY DEFALCATIONS.

PAVORITES IN THIRVERY.

Special Allowances to Defaulters - Com-pounding Felony-The Case of J. W. Dou-glass-Johnson of Wisconsin - Brown of Texas-Burtou of Utah - George D. Blakey.

Washington, Feb. 8.—There are many nucer things done in the Treasury Department I ever the day comes when a thorough overauling of that department can be made, enough niquities will be discovered to throw into the darkest obscurity the wonderful bookkeeping of the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific

Railroad Company.

There is one particular inquity in the revenue bureau of that department about which I have been seeking information for some time. At ength I have made some rather remarkable discoveries. I refer to the practice of making special allowances to defaulting collectors of internal revenue, which seems to be very freely in We notice with pleasure the statement in dulged in under the administration of the revome of the journals that Mr. FECHTER's theaenue department by Commissioner Douglass.

COMPOUNDING FELONY. These special allowances are nothing more or less than another name for compounding felony. A collector of a district who is so fortunate as to be a favorite of Mr. Douglass or Secretary Boutwell or some great political mag nate like Mr. Cameron or Mr. Morton, can steal ad libitum, and when his peculations have been discovered he goes to the department backed by his political influence, and the fraud is covered up by making a special allowance; or if the collector has had a dishonest deputy and has been so negligent as not to require security for his own protection, and this deputy embezzles the moneys of the collector, the col-lector, if he is a favorite, saves his bacon by getting a special allowance. If he is not a favorite, or if he has no strong political influence at his back, he has to square accounts by paying every

cent of the money stolen.

THE CASE OF J. W. DOUGLASS. these political favorites has been allowed to square his accounts with the Government by the aid of a special allowance. I refer to J. W. Douglass, now Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and formerly Collector of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District. Mr. Douglass became Collector Sept. 16, 1862, and continued until March 31, 1869, six years, six months, and fiften days. About 1865 he was discovered to be a defaulter to the Government for quite a large sum of money, and this money he claims was stolen from him by a deputy named Degmeier. The history of this part of the case is perfectly familiar to the readers of THE SUN. I have ob tained from the Treasury Department an accurate statement of Mr. Douglass's account as

Fiscal Feers. Receipts. 1883 - 9 months, 15 days. 94,025 of 1863 - 96,085 of - special allowance. 7,500 92 4,432 28 5,577 28 \$47,254 70 27,884 64 Net compensation from Sept. 16, 1862, to March 31, 1869..........\$19,370 06

Balance due U. S. August 15, 1871, (net defaleation). Special allowance granted July,

Balance paid J. W. Douglass To cover defalcation \$2,415 46 Paid Donglass on com-pensation account 1,110 32— 3,525 78 It will be seen by this account that \$3,487.76 was the amount of cash collected and unaccounted for, which was the amount of his de-falcation. Now, Mr. Douglass was required by ment. Blanks for that purpose were furnished by the department. In these returns he is required to charge himself with the amount of unemployees, this, pending the adjustment at the quarterly account. Now, Mr. Douglass's quarterly accounts returned to the department durterly accounts returned to the department during the whole period of his term of office do not
show a dollar of money so charged against himself separate and distinct from the amount of
uncollected taxes. As will be seen by the above
account, there was some money in bank to
Mr. Douglass's credit as disbursing agent,
which was transferred to the credit of his collection account, viz., \$690.12. Deduct this from
the amount of cash unaccounted for, and it
leaves his own defalcation, August 18, 1871,
\$2.415.46.
For this amount Mr. Douglass has petitioned
Congress for a special appropriation to relieve

For this amount Mr. Douglass has petitioned Congress for a special appropriation to relieve him, and that claim is now under consideration by the House Claims Committee. But in July last the Secretary of the Treasury granted Mr. Douglass a special allowance, in the shape of extra pay, amounting to \$3.523.78. Immediately upon the granting of this special allowance Mr. Douglass's account in the department was balanced, and he now comes before the Committee of Claims and swears that he has made good his defalcation, and claims that he should be reimbursed. If the committee should report favorably on this claim, and Congress, acting thereon, should appropriate for his benefit the amount of money claimed, he would simply be that much the gainer, for he has already received from the Treasury, without any warrant of law whatever, enough money to make good his defalcation and leave him the nice little sum of \$1.110.25 extra.

\$1,110.82 extra.

Now to show that this system of making special allowances by the Secretary of the Treasury is altogether arbitrary and done only in the case of favorites, I will instance the case of N. Johnson. Collector of the Fifth Wisconsin District. Mr. Johnson was appointed and took charge of this district June I, 1867, and was continued to July 31, 1855 fourteen months. He received for salary and commissions on collections, \$6,280.36. The expenses for the same period were \$1,348,91. leaving a net loss to the collector of \$1,085.26. It will be seen that Mr. Johnson was required to give his own time without compensation, and \$76.30 monthly besides to the Government for the barren honor of being a United States Internal Revenue Collector. He is considered a defaulter in the Internal Revenue Bureau (see form 79) for the amount of \$11,005.25. He claims that \$5,000 was stolen from him by a deputy, and asks that he may be allowed personal compensation during his term of service equal to \$2,900 per annum, to be passed to the credit of his collection account, which would reduce his defalcation to \$7,605.66, which amount he proposes to pay into the Treasury. He does not ask that any allowance shall be made him on account of money stolen by his deputy. Neither does he petition Congress for relief. He is an honest, trustworthy man. His only fauit consists in not being a political favorite. The reasonable application which he made was refused, and his account was ordered to be made up for suit Sept. 9, 1871. JOHNSON OF WISCONSIN.

BROWN OF TEXAS. Another case similar to this was that of L. G. Brown, Collector of the Second Texas District. His deputy, a man named Kerns, defaulted to the amount of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{0.245}. There was no special allowance in this case. Mr. Brown was required to pay the full amount without compromise or abatement.

to pay the full amount without compromise or abatement.

There are some other very singular cases of special allowances, for instance. Abram Hyatt, Collector of the Terth New York District from Sept. 22, 1862, to April 6, 1868. He was a defaulter on the collection account (see form 79 to the amount of \$1.641.71. He received a special allowance of \$1.661.71. Aug. 14, 1871, to make his personal compensation equal to the rate of \$3.300 per annum and to exactly cover his defalcation.

HOW BURTON'S DEPALCATION WAS COVERED. Another very singular case was that of R. T. Burton. Collector for Utah from Sept. 18, 1862, to May 31, 1869. The following statement shows he was relieved by a special allowance granted him during the year 1871:

R. T. Burton, Collector for Utah from Sept. 15, 1862, to May 31, 1869:
Defaulter on collection account (Form 79.) \$19,398 59
The following allowances were made to cover bis defalcation as follows:
For the fiscal year 1868, granted Feb.
10, 1871.

10, 1871

For the fiscal year 1869, granted Feb. 77,140 55

10, 1871

For the fiscal year 1866, granted March 5,849 53

5, 1871

For the fiscal year 1867, granted March 1,746 89

5, 1871. Balance due him on compensation and disbursing accounts.

These allowances, amounting to \$15,179.98, were gre

for each of the foregoing years at the dates specified to

THE CASE OF GEORGE D. BLAKEY. The case of Mr. George D. Blakey deserves notice. He was Collector of the Second Kenders District from Oct. 15. 1894, to April 1, 1896. His secount shows that he was a defaulter to the amount of 44,881.84; yet he was transferred to the Third Kentucky District. April 2, 1866. and continued to Aug. 14, 1866. Oct. 7, 1871, a special allowance was granted of \$3,752.73, and passed to the credit of his collection account. WATERMAN OF NEW YORK.

WATERMAN OF NEW YORK.

The case of J. T. Waterman is also an interesting one. He was collector of the Twelfsh New York District from Sept. 4, 1862, to Jan. 14, 1866, and was a defaulter to the amount of 1854,91-83. A special allowance was granted him Oct. 16, 1871, to close his account by making his personal compensation for the fiscal year of 1863 equal to \$2,700, and for the year 1865 \$2,800 per annum. The following is a statement of his account:

Relance due United States en collection second (cash).

Due collector (compensation report, No. 14).

Due collector (compensation report, No. 15). 567 40 575 67

To cover tag..... 884 17 If the compensation received by Waterman from the salary and commissions allowed by law for the flacal year 1884 had been taken into consideration, no allowance could have been granted him for the years 1863 and 1865 on ac-count of large pay for 1864.

As illustrating further this special allowance business I will instance also the case of T. T. Tidball, Collector of the Second California District. His term of service continued from Oct. 1,808, to April 4,1570, at which time he was a defaulter on the collection account to the amount of \$16,407.47. This case was settled as follows: He was allowed the balance due him on the disbursing account, \$2,280.80. He paid over to the Government \$7,512.35. He was then allowed his personal compensation to cover the balance due the Government, \$6,704.32. TIDBALL OF CALIFORNIA.

THE FACTS CALLED FOR BY CONGRESS.

I would state here in conclusion that Mr. Eldridge of Wisconsin offered a resolution in the House several weeks since, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of these special allowances granted defaulting collectors. Up to this date a statement has not been forwarded to Congress, although I know that more than six days since it was completed by the cierk in charge of this department and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. I do not believe that it is the intention of the Secretary to transmit this statement to Congress until the session is nearly closed, so that there can be no opportunity to have this matter probed to the bottom.

SAPPHO.

AMUSEM ENTS.

Mr. Sothern as David Garrick. The character essayed by Mr. Sothern at Wallack's Theatre on Saturday evening differs we are most familiar. It is not so essentially comic, the ideal is certainly higher, and some serious acting is demanded in its expression. The play, which is in three acts, was derived by Mr. T. W. Robertson from a French drams called "Sullivan," and is supposed to commemo-rate an incident in the life of Garrick. In reality no such event ever occurred to the great actor, but the assumption by the dramatist has at least the one merit of enabling Mr. Sothern to present us a striking portrait of a celebrated man.

The story of which David Garrick is here made

the central figure is a very simple one, not to say commonplace. Miss Ada Ingot, the refined and imaginative daughter of a wealthy, retired merchant, has fallen in love with Garrick at the play, much to the mortification of her father who is extremely desirous that she shall marry her cousin, Dick Chicy. This fellow is rich, rough, prospectively a peer, and rather a fool than otherwise. Very naturally Ada prefers her hero of the stage. To check this absurd passion for a play-actor, as he thinks it, her father applies to the actor himself, and offers to double his income for life if he will leave Eng-land never to return. Much amused, Garrick declines this proposition, but good-naturedly piedges himself to cure the girl of her romantic folly, ignorant as yet that she is the fair unknown whose presence has so often charmed him at the theatre where her beauty has already inspired him with love. Dismayed as he is at the discovery of her identity, he remains true to his promise, and endeavors to destroy her attachment for him by feigning intoxication. He dines at Mr. Ingot's with a company consisting principally of early acquaintances of that gentleman, who are now vastly his inferior in station and good breeding. After diamer Garrick comes into the parlor apparently gloriously drunk. Ada is inexpressibly shocked. He becomes more and more boisterous, ridicules the ladies, mocks the men, and finally involves himself in a quarrel which forces the proud and sensitive girl to insist upon his leaving the house at once, which he does. Crushed in spirit, she promises implicit obodience to her father, and prays that the pledges himself to cure the girl of her romantic

insist upon his leaving the house at once, which he does. Crushed in spirit, she promises implicit obadicate to her father, and prays that the much urged marriage with her cousin may be hastened. Dick fortuitously appears, and mentions having just seen his friend Garrick, whom he left morose and melancholy by reason of a recent adventure; that Garrick never drinks to excess; and so on until, of course, the whole story of the deception comes out. Other complications follow and are in turn unravelled, until finally the curtain falls upon Garrick and Ada as betrothed lovers.

The real Garrick was preëminent in every branch of the dramatic art, whether tragedy, comedy, farce, or pantomime. As Haricquin or as Macbeth, he was equally successful. If a full delineation of his characteristics as an actor were attempted in this play, no one inferior to himself could satisfactorily render the leading part. Of Garrick the man, the playwright shows us an attractive picture; of Garrick the actor, he is wise enough to endeavor nothing more than an illustration of what he conceives to have been his excellences as a light comedian. These Mr. Sothern is able to realize, doubtless with considerable fidelity, in the scene of assumed drunkenness already mentioned. It was productive of great amusement to the audience, although to the many sensitive persons most in sympathy with the poor girl who was being so cruelly deceived it must have been more painful than pleasurable. In the serious passages Mr. Sothern's David Garrick, then, is an interesting and finished performance, which affords fresh proof of that actor's wonderful versatility. In this character it is as difficult to recognize him as the man who played Brother San as it was to detect anything in the latter like Lord Dundrary. He is well supported by Mr. Gilbert as old Ingot, Miss Katharine Rogers as Ada, and Mr. Polk as Chity.

How the Republicans Treat Colored Citizens.

How the Republicans Treat Colored Citizen

From the Propressive American.

New Jersey is moving slowly, but surely to the front. The Legislature is now in session, and the service of the colored vote of the State

nave been recognized in the appointment of doorskeepers for the Senate; while this is a subordidate position, yet it argues well for a beginning; though not satisfactory, we accept for the present the situation, but shall demand and confidently expect to receive more honorable positions two years hence.

The election being over, the Legislature in seasion, all the old and new members of the Senate and House in their seats, the business of appointing the employees of the House has occupied the attention of the House for most of the time till this week. The County Colored Committee, which performed good service during the campaign, did not succeed in getting a representation, though they prescuted a candidate, but the colored votes are represented by the appointment of Chas. Butler as a general messenger. Butler was an active member of the Civil Rights Grant and Wilson Club here, a worthy young man, and his appointment calls forth no dissenting remarks (though it was received more through favoritism than through political acknowledgment), and it seems a little strange that our colored political correctivation carries. acknowledgment), and it seems a little strange that our colored political organization cannot succeed through repeated efforts to secure a re-cognition at the hands of the Republican powers that be.

Pubsidy Pomeroy's Bribery.
TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—The Pomeroy Investi-TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—The Pomeroy Investigation Committee has been engaged during the past two days in taking the testimony of Senator York. He reiterates his statement that Pomeroy paid him \$7,000 in consideration of the promise to vote for him for Senator. He also says only himself, B. F. Simpson, Col. Johnson, J. C. Horton, George K. Peck, and George C. Johnson, J. C. Horton, George K. Peck, and George C. Croather were acquainted with the plan for exposing Pomeroy, and that Senator-elect Ingails knew nothing Colt until it was developed in joint convention. He declined to make any direct charges of bribery against members of the Legislature, but made a statement to the committee in secret session in which it is understoom to be a secret seen to be seen to be

The New War in Newark.

The New War in Newark.

Newark's taxpayers are unanimously hostile to the bill abolishing the offices of Treasurer and Collector, and proposing a Comptroller for Newark, empowered to add 12 per cent to unpaid taxes. They charge that it is a scheme through which some wealthy non expect to enrich themselves at their neighbors' expensive. The representatives from Trentom were buttomholed origorously on Saturday evening that they kept at home yesterday, not daring even to visit the barbers' shops.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank in the Sun

LYING IN STATE.

The Crush in and around Mt. Patrick's Ca-thedral Yesterday—Preparations for the Faneral of the Deceased Vicar-General— Imposing Obsequies To-day.

The body of the Very Rev. William Starrs, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, was lying in state at his late residence, 263 Mulberry street, until two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Through out the morning a stream of visitors flowed through the parlor where the remains of the venerable prelate were. Admission could be ob-tained only by tickets, which had been distributed to the members of St. Patrick's Church, to policemen guarded the entrance. The scene in-side was impressive. The casket, which rested on a catafalque in the centre of the room, wa covered with a black velvet pall. The coffin is of ings are of gold and silver. The body is dressed in full canonicals and a robe of fine white lace, over which is a gown of purple adorned with gold.

full canonicals and a robe of fine white lace, over which is a gown of purple adorned with gold.

The room was handsomely festooned with crape. At the head of the catafalque was a candelabrum, whose lighted candles poured a flood of light upon the features of the reverend father. The coffin was literally loaded with floral tributes which had been sent in by admiring friends. Crosses of camellias and tuberoses were strewn about the spartment. At the foot of the catafalque was a great basket of flowers, composed chiefly of immortelles. The catafalque itself was ornamented with fern and tropical leaves, evergreens, and tuberoses.

At one o'clock preparations were begun for the removal of the remains to the Cathedral. The streets were blocked with men, women, and children. Mulberry, Prince, Mott, and Spring streets, were packed almost to suffocation. At length a passageway was cleared by the police and the procession moved from the house, through Mulberry and Prince streets, to the threshold of the Cathedral. The coffin was borne by Measrs. O'Reilly, Kenny, Corooran, Miner, Doyle, and Heran, members of the St. Vincent de Paul's Conference, preceded by Dr. O'Rourke, and Heran, members of the St. Vincent de Paul's Conference, preceded by Dr. O'Rourke, and Reilly, John McKeon, Patrick Dolan, Dennis Carolin, Patrick Hogan, Timothy O'Donohue, Dr. O'Rourke, and Michael O'Keefe, pall bearers and trustees of the Cathedral; then the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the St. Vincent de Paul's Conference; then Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop McNierney of Albany, Hishop Lynch of Charleston, Archbishop Bayley of Baltmore, Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, and about fifty other Catholic clergymen of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Hartford, Poughkeepsle, Newburgh, Kingston, Trenton, and Philadelphia. Following these were the children of both sexes of the parochial schools attached to the Cathedral and enosited on the coffia as they passed to view the remains.

starrs, after which the body will be deposited in one of the vaults under the cathedral. On Saturday the trustees of St. Patrick's Ca-hedral adopted the following:

On Saturday the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral adopted the following:

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral has received the sad intelligence of the death of the Very Rev. Dr. William Starrs, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New York, and desire to give some expression of the feedings of deep sorrow and sincere respect entertained by this body toward him who, for a long series of years, has presided over its deliberations, and devoted himself to the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion in this archdiocese;

Resolved, That in a service of nearly forty years spent by the Very Rev. Father Starrs under the ecclesiastical administration in this city of the Right Rev. Bishop Dubis, the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, and our present revered Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, the distinguished deceased exhibited an intense devotion to the interests of the Catholic faith and to the promotion of charity. That to his prudence, judgment, perseverance, industry uninggings zeal, and unceasing attention may

and advisor. That we tender to his Grace Archblshop McCloskey, to the reverend elergy, and to the laity of his gracheloese our condolence in this great hereavenent, whereby his Grace has been deprived of the assistance of an able and safe counsellor in the discharge of the analysis of the angle of the safety of the safety

OBITUARY.

John W. Geary. The death of ex-Gov. John W. Geary of Pennsylvania, at his residence in Harrisburg, on Saturday morning, was a sudden and unlookedfor event. The previous day he had spent in health. He returned to his home on an evening rain. On Saturday morning he met his family at breakfast, and while in the act of serving one of his children his head fell back and with a single gasp he expired. So sudden was the visitation that he had ceased to breathe before any of the family party assembled at the table could reach his side. His death is attributed to apoplexy or heart disease.

Gov. Geary has been in public life more or

less prominently since 1846, when, as a young man of 26 years he went out as Lieutenantcolonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment to the Mexican war. During the campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico he fought with distinction, was wounded once, was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment, and on the capture of the City of Mexico was placed in ommand of the citadel.

In 1849 he was appointed by President Polk Postmaster of San Francisco, California, with authority to organize the postal service throughout our then new Pacific coast territory. Soon afterward he was elected Alcalde of the city, and was appointed by the Military Governor Judge of the First Instance for San Francisco. He remained in San Francisco until 1832, and had much to do in organizing the government of that supremely cosmopolitan city, holding the offices at different times of Sheriff, Recorder. of that supremely cosmopolitan city, holding the offices at different times of Sherif, Recorder, Probate Judge, and others of minor significance. In 1852 he returned to Pennsylvania and remained in private life until Fresident Pierce sent him to Kansas in 1856 to put down the Free State party. He made a lamentable failure there as a pro-slavery territorial Governor, finally getting into a row with Judge Lecompte, in the issue of which he was forced to retire.

Again Geav retired to private life in Pennsylvania, from which the war of the rebellion called him in 1861, when he raised and equipped the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which reg ment he commanded in everal engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. In Aoril, 1852, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and took part in the Cedar Mountain campaign. The next year he was made a Major-General, and given command of a division. He achieved no greater distinction during the war, though in active service until its close.

In 1866 the Republicans of Pennsylvania ran him for Governor on his war record, and thus saved themselves from defeat. Three years later he compelled the Republican party to renominate him, when he was reflected by a greatly reduced majority. His administrations were not remarkable for any achievements peculiarly beneficial to the State, or which added to the good reputation of the Commonwealth. He retired from the Executive chair in the beginning of the present year with the affections of his party largely allenated from him.

Gov. Geary was born in Westmoreiand county, Pa., in 1820, and was consequently in his 53d year at the time of his death.

ra., in 1820, and was consequently in his 53d year at the time of his death.

The Ku Klux Prisoners to be Pardoned. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—It is believed that nearly all the Ku Klux prisoners who are now in prison will be pardoned in a very short time, and particularly those of the more ignorant class convicted for crimes of that character. The Government will, however, prosecutes wignously all new instances of Ku Klux persecutions, and it is certain that should additional cases arise the Executive and the Department of Justice would regard with great disfavor all appeals for mercy or leniency.

PENNSYLVANIA'S HONESTY SOME CHRISTIAN STATESMEN OF

THE COLFAX STRIPE.

The Sanctity of the Ballot-Box in Luzerne County—The Fortness of an Honest Miner —Schoonmaker's Work.

Correspondence of The Sun.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.—The public wils loubtless remember the published accounts of gross frauds committed in Luzerne county at the election last fall, and the arrest of Congress-men L. D. Shoemaker and the Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue for that district upon charges of bribery. Notwithstanding the fact that Luzerne has always been a Democratic county, that Buckalew carried it by an undis-puted majority of twenty-two hundred, and that the four Democratic candidates for Repreelected by majorities ranging from twelve to thirteen hundred, the Grant candidates for Repesentatives now appear as contestants, hoping o secure seats by a party vote. The Republican Legislature which apportioned the State had se little expectation of ever obtaining a majority among the honest miners of Luzerne county that they only allowed it four Representatives, when by its population it was clearly entitled to five. The whole scheme to oust the legally live. The whole scheme to out the legally elected members was hatched up between Hoyt, the Collector, who was arrested last fall—he is Cameron's right bower in Luzerne—who is also Chairman of the Grant County Committee, and Richard Williams, one of the contestants.

and Richard Williams, one of the contestants,
POOR TRAY.

Until a few years since Williams was a hardworking miner, known by the name of "Honest
Dicky." He kept sober and laid claims to piety;
but his change of company and elivation to the
Lexislature proved too much for him. He still
indulges in occasional cant, but it won't do; his
reputation is fixed, and he stands with his constituents first about as old Subsidy Pom. does in
Kansas. He got his son elected as one of the
clerks of the house at the last session, and the
young man by a frugal life managed to save about
\$1,000 dollars a month from a very small salary.
This year, his father being out, he is no longes
clerk, but is floating around the Capitol boasting
that the old man will be in again; but if he don't
get in he will at least get paid for the time he is
contesting. Williams really has some hopes of
getting in, as he engineered short in last winter,
whose case appeared equally hopeless at the start.
Green was a Democrat and Short a Republican,
Green was returned as elected by all the judges
in the regular way, but Short presented
a paper purporting to be signed by thirteen out
of twenty-live judges, saying they believed a
mistake had been made and that Short was
legally elected. Seven of the signatures were in
lead pencil. After both certificates had been
filed with the clerk, Green's

MYSTERIOUSLY VANISHED. POOR TRAY. MYSTERIOUSLY VANISHED.

no such paper, but a different paper, stating that Short had ground upon which to contest.

After his success in that case, Williams will never despair, and now come twenty petitioners, from various parts of the county of Luzerns, ten of whom swear that the facts set forth in their petition are true to the best of their knowledge, inasmuch as they have no information to the contrary. They charge that in the Fourth Ward of the city of Carbondale, and in many districts of many wards of the city of Scramon, the reacelity on the period of the penocrats was enormous. Their most terrific opslaught is on the Second District of the Twelfth Ward of the city of Scranton, where they charge that the naughty election officers returned 48 Democratic votes. In the course of their petition they state eight different times that the vote of that district was 484 Democratic votes to two Republican votes, and that the only frauds used to accomplish that result were the

WICKED EXPULSION

of the rightful judge of the election and the installation in his piace of a rascally Democrat; that he held the election in a piace not authorized by law; that the re was present no officer to administer any binding oath; that the overseer appointed by the Court of Common Pleas was not admitted into the room where the the votes were being counted, but was driven away from the polls; that 250 persons voted who had not paid a tax within two years required by law; that twenty voted upon the names of other persons who were on the tax list; that aliens and minors voted; that the ballot boxes were stuffed with 260 Democratic ballots; that the true returns of the election in said district were destroyed, and for them false and forged returns were substituted; and that the Election Board returned more Democratic and less Republican votes than were actually east at said election precinct; moreover that three or four flerce and violent election officers maliciously intimidated a smail crowd of about fifty voters who were willing and anxious to vote the Republican ticket. As to all this a brother of Congressman Shoemaker, Revenue Collector Hoyt, and a number of others swear they have no knowledge te the contrary. Similar charges are made in regard to a number of other districts, but in no case has an attempt as yet been made to support these wholesale charges by any legal proof, and furthermore, the vote police of in said predictions.

port these wholesale charges by any legal prand furthermore, the vote polled in said; chots does not materially differ from that previous years. ANOTHER MAN WITH MANY RELATIVES.

The defendants, or sitting members, deny these allegations in toto, but charge the contestants with similar rascality in most of the precincts where large Republican majorities were obtained. They particularly charge that in many cases the election officers were purposely not sworn, to the end that they might be free to make fraudulent returns. The Pennsyivania law does not require that the election officers shall belong to different political parties, and in several cases they were all Grantites at the last election in Luzerne county. The sitting members go a little further into detail and give the names of the fraudulent votes as taken from the poll lists in several precincts. From these it appears that honest old Dickey Williams has as many relations as Grant, and they all voted for him. In the Fifth Ward of Seranton the poll lists contain the names of John Williams, David Williams, Albert Williams, John Williams, H. Williams, Wm. H. Williams, John L. Williams, John H. Williams, Wh. H. Williams, G. M. Williams, Thos. S. Williams, G. M. Williams, J. M. Williams, M. M. Williams, D. Of different precincts show

A Wonderful Coop ANOTHER MAN WITH MANY RELATIVES.

of different precincts show

A WONDERFUL CROP

of Williamses, One would suppose that it was the name of the clan owning the county by hereditary right; but the Williamses are nowhere when compared with the Evanses, who are again eclipsed by the Davises, who are in turn wholly outnumbered by the Joneses. It is somewhat singular that there should be more Williamses, Joneses, and Davises in one small precinct than can be found in the New York Directory, but it is explained by the statement that two or three of each family did the voting for the whole clan. It is further alleged that Lazarus D. Shoemaker, the present Representative in Congress from that district, offered and paid P. Corcoran, judge, and Michael Judge, inspector, in the Third District of the Twelfth Ward of Scranton, 10 each as an inducement that said election officers should falsely and fraudulently return as many Republican votes as Democratic votes, and that said Congressman Shoemaker further promised the said election officers more money through his agent G. M. Miller, the same Shoemaker well knowing that if not corrupted a large majority of the votes in that prednet would be Democratic. It is further averred that Henry M. Hoyt, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Chairman of the Grant County Committee, gave M. J. Flanagan \$45 in money and A WONDERFUL CROP

cers of the south district of Biakely to to make a fraudulent return of more Re than Democratic votes. It is also char cers of the south district of Biskely township, to make a fraudulent return of more Republican than Democratic votes. It is also charged that Hoyt, Miller, Fuller, Gaines, and others offered the members of the Independent Club of the Seventh Ward of Scranton, a Democratic organization of over fifty members, each \$10 and upward to vote for Hartranft, Shoemaker, and the Republican candidates for the Ledislature, thereby intending to debauch said Democratic gentlemen, and \$40 or thereabouts was paid to some of the club for the purpose aforesaid. It is also charged that honest old Dickey Williams, the would-be member, who is going to get paid anyway, offered M.J. Flanagan, James Campbell, and others \$25 and other sums to return more votes for said Williams than should be cast for him. It is also charged that Joseph A. Scranton, the editor of the Scranton Morning Republican paid David Barry, who had been elected Judge of the Second District of the Twelfth Ward of Scranton, \$250 to make a fraudulent return of votes favorable to the Republican party, and promised said Barry \$750 more when said return ahould be made. It is also charged that Geo. P. Hichards, clerk of the court, compiled with H. M. Edwards, Charles Hoesler, and others to corrupt the election by issuing five hundred fraudulent naturalization papers and blank, certificates of naturalization with the seal of the count thereto attached.

The complaint in this case was filed before the House Committee some time since, and the answer was filed to-day. Some of the facts stated in the answer are substantiated by afflavite made last fail, and testimony will be forthcoming to prove them all. The case will be brought to such a fail and testimony will be forthcoming to prove them all. The case will be brought to a fail and testimony will be forthcoming to prove them all. The case will be brought to a fail the provention of the Coifax stripe.

Foley's celebrated gold pens, the finest and best, 2 Astor House, opposite Herakt office. Sold by silt the principal stationers and lewellers.—4dc.